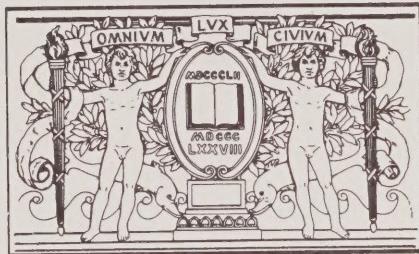


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Results of the 1985 Household Survey

VIII. Mobility

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City of Boston Raymond L. Flynn, Mayor
Boston Redevelopment Authority Stephen Coyle, Director

BOSTON AT MID-DECADE
RESULTS OF THE 1985 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
VIII. MOBILITY

Margaret C. O'Brien

Boston Redevelopment Authority
Policy Development and Research Department

August, 1988

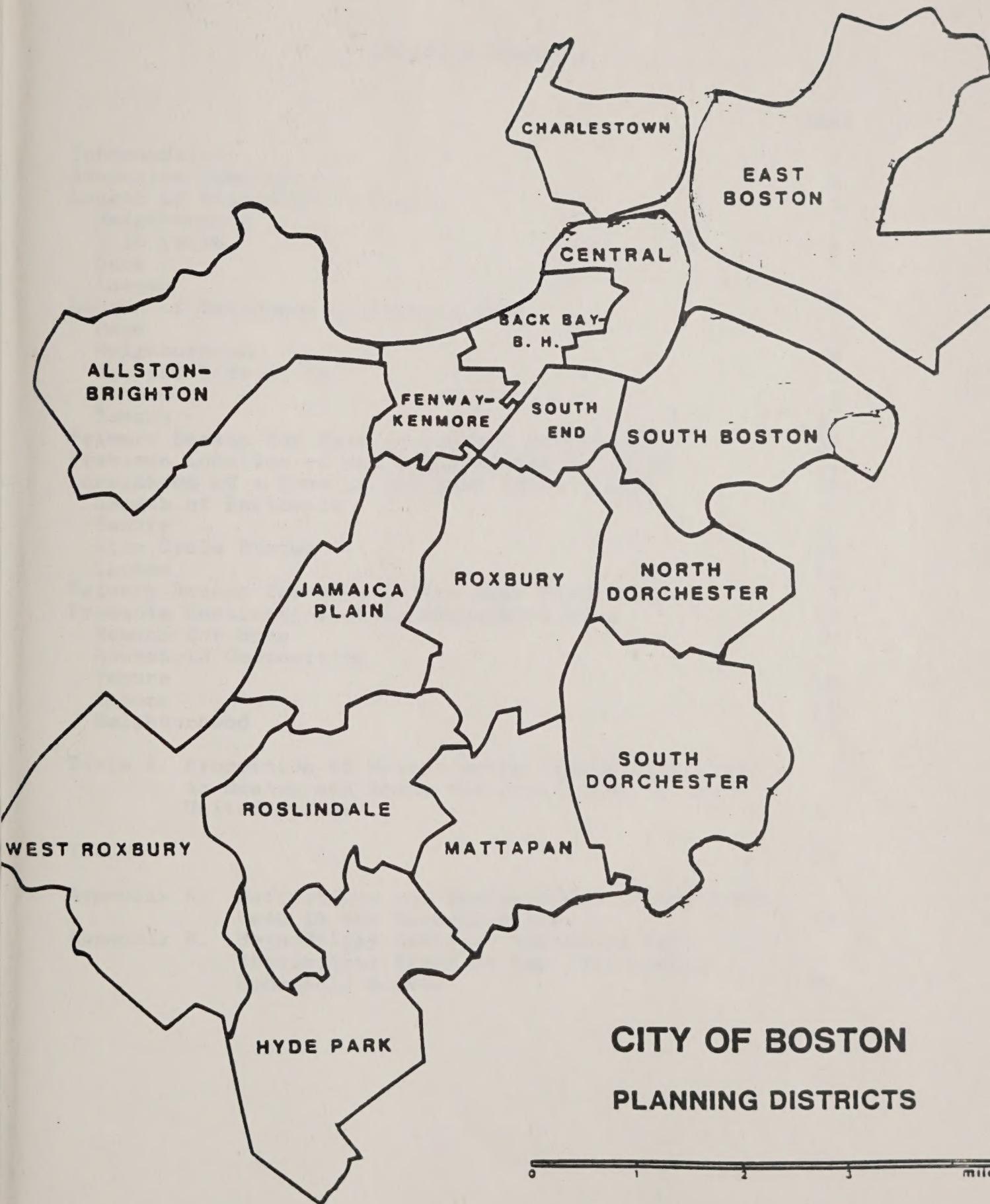
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CITY OF BOSTON PLANNING DISTRICTS

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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Executive Summary	3
Length of Residence in Boston	5
Neighborhood	5
Life Cycle	6
Race	7
Income	8
Length of Residence in Housing Unit	8
Race	8
Neighborhood	8
Age and Life Cycle	9
Income	12
Tenure	13
Primary Reason for Move to Current Location	13
Previous Location of Residence of Family Units	14
Likelihood of a Move in the Next Three Years	16
Length of Residence	16
Tenure	17
Life Cycle Status	18
Income	18
Primary Reason for Move in the Next Three Years	18
Probable Destination of a Prospective Move	20
Reason for Move	20
Household Composition	20
Tenure	20
Income	21
Neighborhood	21
Table A. Proportion of Movers Among Family Unit Heads in Boston and Among the Population in the United States	11
Tables	23
Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations of the Terms Used in the Household Survey	53
Appendix B. Methodology Sampling Procedure and Statistical Error of the 1985 Boston Household Survey	57

Introduction

The 1985 Household Survey, a series of interviews with a representative, scientifically chosen households in Boston, gives rich information about both the population living in households and the housing of Boston. The survey was not designed to sample group quarters populations such as those in dormitories, long-term care hospitals, homes for the aged, and orphanages. Therefore, the survey results cannot be generalized to the total population of Boston. See Appendix B for a more detailed description of the sample design and Appendix A for definitions of the variables used in the Survey. While this report, the last in the series, focuses on residential mobility, other reports in the Household Survey series cover demographics, housing, income and poverty, labor force, health insurance coverage, household characteristics, and school-aged children.

The 1985 Household Survey collected extensive data about the residential migration or mobility of the families and unrelated individuals living in households in the City of Boston in the spring of 1985. The data were collected for family units, which are either families or unrelated individuals, as described in Appendix A. One limitation of using this unit of analysis is the inability to attribute accurately characteristics, such as the length of residence or reasons for a move, to individual family members. Children and relatives of the respondent who moved into a residence at different times would be less likely to share the values on these variables with the respondent. Data for

Executive Summary

Newcomers to Boston and oldtimers were both represented strongly among Boston family units. Thirty percent of family units in the 1985 Household Survey had lived in Boston for 30 years or longer. On the other hand, nearly forty-five percent had lived in Boston less than 10 years; one-third had moved in during the previous five years; and nearly one-fifth had moved in the city less than 2 years. Newcomers tended to be concentrated in some neighborhoods. Two-thirds or more of Back Bay-Beacon Hill, Allston-Brighton and Fenway-Kenmore families and singles had moved into Boston in the previous five years.

The characteristics of Boston's newcomers were varied. Many newcomers to Boston were young, single persons. Persons under 30 who were unmarried and without children accounted for 63 percent of inmovers in the previous five years. Fifty percent of Boston's singles and families headed by persons under age 40 were newcomers, as were over half of Asian families and unrelated individuals. In comparison, newcomers accounted for 38 percent of Boston's white, 14 percent of black, and 30 percent of Hispanic family units. The diversity of incomes among immigrants indicates Boston's appeal to the economically successful and to those seeking economic opportunity.

Fifty-seven percent of families and unrelated individuals had moved into their current homes in the past 5 years. Again, Fenway-Kenmore, Allston-Brighton, and Back Bay-Beacon Hill had high proportions of recent movers. Neighborhoods with low

unrelated individuals who are roommates are collected separately, so they are not subject to this limitation.

The data items include length of residence in housing unit, length of residence in Boston, location of previous residence, principal reason for moving to current residence, likelihood of a move in the next three years, and principal reason for a possible move. These data are available either on a neighborhood by neighborhood basis or cross tabulated with other important characteristics. In addition, because some of these questions were asked in a comparable 1980 Household Survey, some comparisons can be made that indicate how the mobility characteristics of family units in Boston are changing.

The report describes the residents of Boston in 1985 with regard to residential mobility, both into and within the City. Those who lived in Boston earlier but had moved out by 1985 are not surveyed. This report first presents information about migration into Boston from elsewhere indicating neighborhoods with a majority of long-term residents, those that have attracted newcomers, and some characteristics of these newcomers. The second part of the report contains information about all migration between residences whether within or to the City of Boston. It details how long residents have lived in their current housing, characteristics of nonmovers and recent movers, and their prospects for moving in the near future.

Length of Residence in Boston

Neighborhood. Newcomers and old timers were both represented strongly among Boston family unit heads. Table 1 shows that nearly one-fifth had moved into Boston within the two years before the survey, one-third had moved in during the previous five years, 45 percent had lived in Boston less than 10 years, and 30 percent had been residents of Boston for thirty years or longer. This was similar to results from the 1980 Household Survey, in which one-third of family unit heads had lived in Boston for less than five years, 46 percent for less than ten years, and 31 percent for 30 years or more.¹

Certain neighborhoods had double the Boston proportion of newcomers arriving in the five years before the survey: Back Bay-Beacon Hill with 67 percent, Allston-Brighton with 70 percent, and Fenway-Kenmore with 75 percent. These are neighborhoods with high proportions of students and young working adults. The neighborhoods with the lowest proportion of in-movers were South Boston, Hyde Park, Roslindale, and West Roxbury which have been very stable residential areas. This stability is reflected in the proportion of family unit heads that had lived in Boston for more than 30 years. The proportion was 65 percent for South Boston, and close to 50 percent for Hyde Park,

1. Margaret C. O'Brien, "Boston and Its Neighborhoods: Analysis of Demographic and Housing Data from the 1980 Boston Redevelopment Authority Household Survey," Research Department, Boston Redevelopment Authority, 1982, Table V-1.

proportions of recent movers were Hyde Park, West Roxbury, and East Boston. Age, life cycle status, and tenure were closely related to mobility. Access or convenience was the most cited reason for moving to a new home in Boston. Nearly one-third of Boston's family units moved into the City from a previous residence elsewhere. Over two-thirds previously lived in Boston, with one-third living in the same neighborhood.

Over one-half of Boston family unit heads expected to move in the next three years. Residents of Fenway-Kenmore, Back Bay-Beacon Hill, and Allston-Brighton were most likely to move while those in South Boston, West Roxbury, and Roslindale are least likely to move. The expectation of a move was linked to age, life cycle status, length of residence in current home, and tenure. The main reasons for an expected move were changing economic circumstances and characteristics of the current housing unit.

Nearly half, 46 percent, of family unit heads contemplating a move would move within Boston with 24 percent choosing their current neighborhood. Another 48 percent of those who anticipated moving would go elsewhere with 29 percent designating other locations in Massachusetts. Intended destination was related to household composition, tenure, income, neighborhood, and the reason for a move.

* * * * *

of those married and without children.²

Race. Significant differentials existed among racial groups with regard to the proportion of recent immigrants. Over half of Asian families and unrelated individuals had lived in Boston less than five years, indicating a high number of immigrants following a 1980 liberalizing of U.S. immigration policy with regard to Asians. The proportions of newcomers were smaller among the other racial groups reported in Table 4: 38 percent of whites, 14 percent of blacks, and slightly under 30 percent of Hispanics had lived in Boston less than five years. The proportion of newcomers among Whites was little changed from 39 percent in 1980. However, the proportions among blacks and Hispanics fell from 24 percent and 48 percent, respectively, indicating a decline in recent immigrants of these races.³

The average length of residence as of 1985 also varied between racial groups. Asians had the shortest average duration, 9 years, followed by Hispanics. See Table 4. Average length of residence among white (21 years) and black family unit heads (25 years) was much higher because significant proportions of these groups had lived in Boston for 30 years or more. The average length of residence for all family unit heads was 21 years, an

². The numbers of family heads who are married and without children are small for the age groups under 30 and 30-39 years old. Therefore, some caution should be exercised in interpreting the table. As can be seen in Table 3, sampling error is very high when the base number on which the proportions are computed are as small as 24 and 38. See Appendix B for a general discussion of sampling error in the Household Survey.

³. Margaret C. O'Brien, Op. cit., Table V-2.

Roslindale, and West Roxbury. In Back Bay-Beacon Hill and Fenway-Kenmore, only about 5 percent of family unit heads had lived in Boston for 30 years or more.

Life Cycle. Many newcomers to Boston tended to be young, single persons, either less than 30 years old or 30-39 years of age and without children. In 1985, newcomers comprised 50 percent of Boston's families and singles under age 40. Table 2 shows that those less than 30 years old made up 34 percent of all family unit heads. However, they comprised 71 percent of those who have lived in Boston fewer than five years and 79 percent of those with less than two years of residence. Under thirties who were unmarried and without children accounted for 26 percent of all family heads but for 63 percent of all family heads who had moved to Boston in the previous five years and 71 percent of inmovers in the previous two years. Almost all the other age, life cycle status groups presented in Table 2 formed a smaller share of recent immigrants than their share of all family unit heads with the exception of 30-39 year old singles and couples without children. Table 3 shows that inmovers between 1980 and 1985 made up 71 percent of family units headed by those under 30 years of age, including 80 percent of the singles in this age group and 50 percent of those married and without children. Thirty percent of heads between 30 and 39 years old had also moved in during the previous five years. In this age group, newcomers accounted for 39 percent of the singles and 50 percent

Brighton (79 percent), and the South End (64 percent) had lived in their current dwelling less than five years. This indicates the high mobility of students and young adults who are concentrated in these neighborhoods. Under 10 percent of family units in these neighborhoods had lived in their dwellings for 20 years or more. Rental units, which tend to have high turnover predominate in these areas, and many former residents of these areas have been replaced by young persons eager to have easy access to colleges and downtown work locations.

On the other hand, some neighborhoods have experienced much less turnover in their residents. In Hyde Park, West Roxbury, Roslindale, and East Boston, no more than one-third of family units first occupied their residences in the previous five years. Three-in-ten family units in East Boston, West Roxbury, and Hyde Park and two-in-ten living in Roslindale, South Boston, and Charlestown had not moved for 20 years. This reflects the older, white population of these areas. The prevalence of home ownership in the suburbanlike neighborhoods of Hyde Park, West Roxbury, and Roslindale is also an important contributor to long-term residence.⁴

Age and Life Cycle. Length of residence varied directly with age of a family unit head, as seen in Table 8. Two-thirds of heads who had lived in their dwellings for less than 5 years

4. Deborah A. Oriola, "Boston at Mid-Decade, Results of the 1985 Household Survey V. Characteristics of Housing Units," Research Department, Boston Redevelopment Authority, 1986, Table 6.

insignificant change from 22 years in 1980.

Income. The income distribution of those who moved to Boston in the five years preceding the 1985 Household Survey showed a higher proportion of newcomers in the \$10,000-19,999 range, 31 percent, than was true of all family unit heads in Boston in that income range, 25 percent. A smaller proportion of newcomers earned incomes of \$20,000 or more than was true for all family units. See Table 5. This is typical of immigrant populations because they tend to be younger than their more settled, neighbors. Nonetheless, the diversity of incomes among immigrants indicates Boston's appeal to the economically successful as well as those who seek economic opportunity.

Length of Residence in Housing Unit

Race. The average Boston family unit had lived in its current housing unit for 9 years. While the average was 9 years for family units headed by whites, minority headed family units had had shorter durations: 7 years for blacks and 4 years each for Hispanics and for Asians and others. See Table 6. Some 57 percent of families and singles had lived in their homes less than 5 years. A higher proportion of Hispanics (69 percent) and of Asians and others (75 percent) had moved during the five years preceding the 1985 Household Survey.

Neighborhoods. The length of residence in current house or apartment varied considerably by neighborhood. Table 7 shows that a large majority of single persons and families in Fenway-Kenmore (87 percent), Back Bay-Beacon Hill (81 percent) Allston-

recent move because recent marriage usually means the establishment of a new household. On the other hand, the presence of children tends to somewhat dampen the chances of a recent move. Persons aged 40 and older have a much lower probability of moving than would be expected with marriage and the presence of children tending to dampen mobility further.

The relationship between length of residence and life cycle characteristics is very strong. It indicates an unusual amount of mobility among young persons and immobility among older citizens. There are no metropolitan area or national data directly comparable to the Household Survey data. Nevertheless, Table A provides a comparison of the proportion of family unit heads in various age group moving in the two years before 1985 in

Table A: Proportion of Movers Among Family Unit Heads in Boston for 1983-1985 and Among the Population in the United States (in percent)

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Family Unit Heads Boston, 1983-1985</u>	<u>Population United States, 1982-1983</u>
15-19 yrs.	NA	15.3
18-24 yrs.	39	NA
20-24 yrs.	NA	34.5
25-34 yrs.	39	25.8
35-44 yrs.	12	13.1
45-54 yrs.	5	8.1
55-64 yrs.	3	5.9
65 or older	2	4.9

Note: NA Not available.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Geographic Mobility: March 1982 to March 1983," Series P-20, No. 393, Table E.

were less than 35 years old while two-thirds of those with durations of over 30 years were aged 65 and older.

Younger heads were more likely to have shorter durations of residence. Among heads under 35 years old, 86 percent had lived in their current residence less than 5 years while a negligible proportion had resided there for 20 years or more. Among those 65 and older, only 14 percent had moved in the past five years while 51 percent had stayed for 20 years or more.

The relationship between length of residence and life cycle characteristics is very strong. It indicates an unusual amount of mobility among young persons and immobility among older citizens.

Table 9 underscores the high mobility of young adults and permits examination of the effects of marriage and children on mobility. The ratios at the bottom of the table were developed from the proportions in the main body of the table to show the extent to which various life cycle categories are represented among movers in the five years before 1985 compared to their share of total household heads. Ratios greater than 1.00 indicate a higher tendency and ratios less than 1.00 a lower tendency to have moved in the last five years than would have been expected. Family heads aged less than 30 years or 30-39 years, for whom the ratios generally exceed 1.00, are more likely to have moved in the five years before 1985 than would have been expected from their share of all household heads. Within each of these two age categories, being married tends to increase the probability of a

weaker than that between age and mobility.

Tenure. Home ownership was strongly related to length of residence. Among singles and families who moved in the five years preceding 1985, 86 percent were renters. This compared with only 20 percent for family units which hadn't moved in 30 years. Only 24 percent of owners had lived in their homes less than five years while 69 percent of renters had accumulated less than five years of residence. See Table 11.

Primary Reason for Move to Current Location

The Household Survey yielded information about the most important reason a family had chosen its current location. See Table 12. Access or convenience was the primary reason for nearly one-quarter of Boston's family units. Over one-third of those in the Central and Allston Brighton areas, and over one-half in Back Bay-Beacon Hill and Fenway-Kenmore, gave this reason, presumably because of these areas' proximity to downtown work locations and to universities. Familiarity with the neighborhood was most important for 16 percent of Boston's family units, with one-third of East Boston and South Boston family units citing this as the primary reason. Economic reasons, which were primarily related to housing cost, were mentioned by 13 percent of Bostonians, spread fairly evenly across the neighborhoods-except in North Dorchester, where 27 percent of the residents gave this reason. Constrained choices was the primary reason for 7 percent of the moves by family units but that proportion nearly doubled for Fenway-Kenmore, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, North Dorchester, and

Boston with the proportion of the total population 1 year or older moving in the one year period 1982-1983 nationwide. Table A shows that Boston tends to have higher mobility rates at younger ages than the national average, due in large part to the migration of students and young adults into Boston. At ages 35 and above, mobility falls off sharply compared to the national numbers. This could be due to a number of factors. One is that mobility may be lower among older persons due to the high costs of housing and the relatively lower incomes of city residents. These factors might retard mobility both within the city and between Boston and other locations, especially for those who own their homes. Another possibility is that Boston is not viewed as a desirable destination by older adults to the same extent as is true for young adults. Therefore, while older people may leave Boston, it is younger adults who replace them rather than older adults. Therefore, recent movers, those with short durations of residence, tend to be young persons.

Income. Income is a minor factor determining length of residence (but see section below about primary reason for move). Family heads with very short durations, 2 years or less, and long durations, 30 years or more, were somewhat more likely to have incomes of less than \$20,000. See Table 10. Young people were most of the frequent movers while the elderly were the majority of long-term stayers, as seen above. Therefore, while lower income elderly were more likely to stay put and lower income young persons were more likely to move, the relationship was far

neighborhood. In East Boston, 59 percent of family units had either always lived in East Boston or had lived there just previous to their last move. Table 14 also indicates that the proportion was close to one-half for Charlestown, South Boston, Central, and South Dorchester.

The neighborhoods with a high proportion of family units that had stayed or moved within Boston are somewhat different. They include Mattapan, with 90 percent of its family units previously resident in Boston. Another predominantly black neighborhood, Roxbury, has had 86 percent of its family units remain within Boston. In the largely white neighborhoods of South Boston and Hyde Park, the proportions were 86 and 81 percent, respectively.

Several neighborhoods had higher than expected proportions of family units move in from Boston's suburbs and elsewhere in the country. Thirty-one percent of Allston-Brighton and one-fourth of Back Bay-Beacon Hill resident family units had moved from the suburbs, compared to 15 percent citywide. Back Bay-Beacon Hill and Allston-Brighton also had the highest proportion of resident family units from outside the Boston metropolitan area, 26 and 27 percent, respectively. These are largely young persons who have moved to Boston to work or study.

Table 14 also shows that while only 3 percent of Boston's family units had moved to the city from abroad, 10 percent of those in Central and 6 percent of those in Fenway-Kenmore had moved from outside the United States. This reflects the large

Mattapan, which have relatively high concentrations of Hispanic, Asian, or black populations⁵ or of public housing units. Factors that constrained choices included the need to stay with a family member, rules regarding children and pets, race, public housing, and the need for an immediately available housing unit.

The reason for the most recent move varied by family unit income. Family units with incomes of less than \$10,000 were very likely to cite constrained choices, while those with incomes of between \$10,000 and \$20,000 were more likely to cite social involvement and community composition than would be expected. See Table 13. Those earning \$50,000 or more were more likely to mention accessibility and desirability of the area. Social involvement was less important to high income than to low income families and singles.

Previous Location of Residence of Family Units

Nearly one-third of Boston's family units have moved into the city from a previous residence elsewhere. Fifteen percent came from Boston's suburbs, 3 percent from the remainder of Massachusetts, 10 percent from the rest of the United States, and 3 percent from abroad. Over two-thirds of all family units had previously lived in Boston, and one-third had lived in the same neighborhood. See Table 14.

The strength of neighborhood ties varied substantially by

5. Margaret C. O'Brien, "Boston at Mid-Decade, Results of the 1985 Household Survey I. Demographic Characteristics," Research Department, Boston Redevelopment Authority, 1986, Table 7.

less than two years, 43 percent indicated that they were extremely likely to move, while only 20 percent were not likely to move. For those with durations of 20 years or more in the same residence, only 4 percent were extremely likely to move, while 81 percent said they were unlikely to move. Moreover, among those who were extremely likely to move, 57 percent have been at their current residence for less than 2 years and another 27 percent for 2 to 4 years.

Tenure. Family heads who owned their homes were much less likely to contemplate a move than were renters. Table 17 shows that 72 percent of owners were not very likely to move, while only 6 percent were extremely likely to change residence. Some 29 percent of renters were unlikely to move while 38 percent were extremely likely to move. While the proportion of all Boston family unit heads who were unlikely to move was fairly evenly split between owners and renters, 48 percent versus 51 percent, respectively, 92 percent of those who were extremely likely to move were renters with only 6 percent being owners and 2 percent having other living arrangements.

The combined effect of duration of residence and tenure on the likelihood of a move is seen in Table 18. Two-thirds of renters responded that they were somewhat, quite, or extremely likely to move within the next three years, as seen in Table 17. The proportion of renters likely to move decreased dramatically with length of residence, from 83 percent for those having durations of less than 2 years to 17 percent for those with

number of Asian immigrants that recently have made their homes in Boston.

Likelihood of a Move in the Next Three Years

Given that Boston has a mobile population, with one-third of family unit heads having moved during the five years before 1985, and a similar proportion during the five years between 1975 and 1980, it is expected that the population will continue to be mobile in the future. Table 15 indicates that over one-half of Boston's family units were likely to move during the three years following the survey. Twenty-six percent believed that they were extremely likely to move, 12 percent quite likely, and 15 percent somewhat likely to move. Forty-three percent said they were not very likely to move, while 4 percent didn't know whether they might move or not.

As with past mobility, the likelihood of a move varied substantially by neighborhood. Fifty percent or more of family unit heads in Fenway-Kenmore, Back Bay-Beacon Hill, and Allston-Brighton said they were extremely likely to move. This shows the high prospective mobility of young working adults and students. At the other end of the spectrum, nearly two-thirds of those living in South Boston, West Roxbury, and Roslindale said that they were unlikely to move within the next three years. See Table 15.

Length of Residence. Length of residence in a housing unit was closely related to the likelihood of a move. As Table 16 shows, among those who have resided in a home or apartment for

location, the desire to own rather than rent or vice versa, and a rising cost of living. See Table 22. Economic reasons were mentioned by 68 percent of potential movers in South Boston, 46 percent of those in Fenway-Kenmore, and 49 percent in Allston-Brighton. The first two neighborhoods tended to have lower household incomes, and the latter two housed large numbers of young adults, including students, who would be expected to enter the workforce or change jobs. Thirty-one percent of potential movers citywide mentioned the quality or size of the housing unit as the primary reason to move. However, in Roxbury, another of Boston's poorer neighborhoods, housing characteristics were mentioned by 49 percent of potential movers.

Small proportions of family unit heads mentioned other reasons for a prospective move. Nine percent mentioned changes in family situation and 8 percent cited the neighborhood's physical environment. Less than 5 percent mentioned schools, neighborhood composition, access or location, crime, or climate. These findings regarding reasons for a prospective move corroborate those of Schill and Nathan⁶, who interviewed households who were leaving or had left revitalizing neighborhoods in Boston, Cincinnati, Denver, Richmond, and Seattle. The authors found that the reasons for a move cited most frequently were, in order, the desire for a better home, rising rent, need for a larger home, desire to own instead of

⁶. Michael H Schill and Richard P. Nathan, Revitalizing America's Cities: Neighborhood Reinvestment and Displacement, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1983.

durations of 30 years or more. Twenty-five percent of owners said they were somewhat, quite, or extremely likely to move in the next three years. The proportion tended to fall as length of residence increased.

Life Cycle Status. Unmarried, childless heads under 30 years old were the most likely to anticipate a move. Table 19 indicates that they comprised over half of all those who were extremely likely to move; Table 20 shows that over half of this life cycle group was extremely likely to move. The likelihood of making a move declined with age and the advent of children, with those who were over age 65 and married being the group least likely to contemplate a move.

Income. Income was not very closely tied to prospective mobility just as it was not very closely related to past mobility. Table 21 shows that family units with incomes of \$10,000-29,999 were more likely to move in the next three years than those having less than \$10,000 or more than \$30,000 in income. However, it appears that tenure and longevity in a housing unit were more important factors than income.

Primary Reason for Move in the Next Three Years

The two main reasons for an expected move were households' changing economic circumstances and the characteristics of their housing units. Of those family unit heads who were somewhat, quite, or extremely likely to move in the next three years, 38 percent cited economic reasons which included expectations of higher income, lower income or retirement, a change in job

two percent of homeowners anticipated such moves-to the suburbs, for the most part-compared to 27 percent of renters. See Table 25. Only 12 percent of owners would choose a Boston neighborhood other than their current one, compared to 21 percent of renters.

Income. Income was positively related to the expectation of moving to another city or town in Massachusetts. Table 26 shows that 45 percent of family units with incomes of \$50,000 or more would move outside of Boston compared to 26 percent of those with incomes of less than \$25,000.

Neighborhood. Residents of the various neighborhoods in Boston had very different likelihoods of moving to particular destinations. While one-in-four family units would choose the same neighborhood, 68 percent of those living in South Boston would move within their neighborhood. Back Bay-Beacon Hill and South End also had higher retention potential than other city neighborhoods, with 38 and 37 percent of prospective movers, respectively, choosing their current neighborhood. Anywhere in Boston would be the expected destination for 46 percent of the prospective movers in the city. However, the proportion of family units choosing Boston was much higher in some neighborhoods. In South Boston, 84 percent would expect to move within the city. The proportions were 65 percent for North Dorchester, 62 percent for Roxbury, 61 percent for South End, and 59 percent for Mattapan. Similarly, family unit heads in several neighborhoods had a higher tendency to cite destinations outside of Boston. In some, high proportions expected to move to

rent, and preference for a better neighborhood.

Probable Destination of a Prospective Move

Nearly half, 47 percent of family unit heads contemplating a move would move within Boston with 25 percent choosing their current neighborhood. Another 47 percent anticipated moving elsewhere with 29 percent designating other locations in Massachusetts. Six percent were uncertain about a destination.

Reason for Move. Two-thirds of those citing housing as a reason to move would remain in Boston. Two-thirds of those whose reason for considering a move was related to family situation, physical environment of the neighborhood, or schools were likely to move out of Boston. See Table 23.

Household Composition. Household composition affected the preferred destinations of family units that are somewhat, quite, or extremely likely to move. Those types of households for which destinations differed significantly from those mentioned by all Boston family units can be seen in Table 24. Single persons who lived alone were more likely to cite destinations outside of Massachusetts. One-in-four would leave Massachusetts. Forty-one percent of couples with children would move to Massachusetts cities and towns other than Boston. On the other hand, 68 percent of single parents with children expect to move within Boston.

Tenure. Home ownership had a marked effect on the stated destination of family unit heads. Homeowners were more likely to expect to move to a Massachusetts town outside of Boston. Forty-

Tables

Boston's suburbs and exurbs. These neighborhoods included West Roxbury (59 percent), Hyde Park (52 percent), and East Boston (46 percent). Perhaps reflecting the large student population, in Allston-Brighton, family unit heads cited the rest of the United States beyond Massachusetts twice as frequently as was true of all Boston family units, 32 versus 15 percent. Residents of Fenway-Kenmore cited a destination abroad three times as frequently as the citywide norm, 12 versus 4 percent. This may have been related to the large number of Asians and perhaps of foreign students living in this neighborhood. Indeed, the probable destinations for the various neighborhoods reflected the characteristics of their residents, such as household type, life cycle status, minority status, income, and tenure.

Table 1: Length of Residence in Boston of Family Unit Head by Neighborhood Planning District, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Neighborhood	Length of Residence in Boston						n
	Less than 2 yrs.	2-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs. or more	
East Boston	11 (4)	7 (3)	13 (4)	7 (3)	5 (3)	7 (3)	49 (6)
Charlestown	25 (6)	14 (5)	10 (4)	5 (3)	2 (2)	3 (2)	41 (7)
South Boston	6 (3)	6 (3)	6 (3)	2 (2)	5 (2)	11 (4)	65 (6)
Central	6 (4)	13 (5)	27 (7)	13 (5)	12 (5)	8 (4)	21 (6)
Back Bay-Beacon Hill	46 (5)	21 (4)	11 (3)	13 (4)	3 (2)	3 (2)	4 (2)
South End	10 (4)	21 (5)	20 (5)	11 (4)	10 (4)	11 (4)	17 (5)
Fenway-Kenmore	45 (5)	30 (5)	12 (3)	4 (2)	1 (1)	3 (2)	5 (2)
Allston-Brighton	41 (5)	29 (4)	9 (3)	3 (2)	3 (2)	3 (2)	12 (5)
Jamaica Plain	22 (4)	10 (3)	16 (3)	12 (3)	6 (2)	11 (3)	23 (4)
Roxbury	6 (2)	8 (3)	14 (3)	16 (3)	12 (3)	14 (3)	31 (4)
North Dorchester	15 (5)	10 (4)	8 (3)	10 (4)	7 (3)	10 (4)	40 (6)
South Dorchester	10 (3)	15 (4)	9 (3)	5 (2)	5 (2)	13 (3)	42 (4)
Mattapan	2 (1)	6 (2)	15 (4)	11 (3)	18 (4)	18 (4)	31 (5)
Roslindale	8 (4)	11 (4)	8 (4)	5 (3)	7 (4)	15 (4)	46 (5)
West Roxbury	5 (3)	12 (4)	11 (4)	8 (3)	4 (3)	8 (3)	51 (6)
Hyde Park	8 (4)	4 (3)	7 (3)	13 (4)	3 (2)	14 (5)	51 (6)
Boston	19 (1)	14 (1)	12 (1)	9 (1)	6 (1)	9 (1)	30 (1)
							1527
							100

Note: Based on 1,527 observations (weighted).

May not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS, Boston, 1985.

Table 3: Life Cycle Status of Family Unit Head by Length of Residence in Boston, 1985
 (in Percent; standard error in parentheses)

Length of Residence	Life Cycle Status										Total	
	Under 30 Years					30-39 Years						
	Unmarried		Married		No Children	Unmarried		Married		No Children		
Less than	Children	Children	Present	Children	Present	Children	Present	Children	Present	Children	Married	
2 yrs.	51 (3)	24 (8)	19 (5)	19 (4)	21 (10)	6 (2)	5 (2)	3 (2)	2 (1)	1 (1)	19 (1)	
2-4 yrs.	29 (3)	26 (8)	13 (4)	20 (4)	29 (10)	13 (3)	7 (2)	3 (2)	5 (2)	2 (1)	14 (1)	
5-9 yrs.	11 (2)	10 (5)	15 (5)	24 (4)	29 (10)	17 (3)	10 (2)	7 (3)	13 (3)	5 (2)	12 (1)	
10-14 yrs.	2 (1)	5 (4)	15 (5)	17 (3)	13 (8)	19 (3)	12 (2)	5 (2)	16 (3)	4 (2)	9 (1)	
15-19 yrs.	2 (1)	3 (3)	6 (3)	6 (2)	0 (0)	9 (2)	13 (3)	5 (2)	17 (4)	5 (2)	6 (1)	
20-29 yrs.	5 (1)	24 (8)	32 (6)	3 (2)	0 (0)	4 (2)	12 (2)	15 (4)	13 (3)	6 (2)	9 (1)	
30 yrs. or more	1 (1)	5 (4)	0 (0)	12 (3)	8 (6)	33 (4)	40 (4)	62 (5)	35 (5)	77 (4)	84 (4)	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	391	38	72	145	24	162	210	108	133	130	81	
Less than 5 yrs.	80 (2)	50 (9)	32 (6)	39 (4)	50 (11)	19 (3)	12 (2)	6 (2)	7 (2)	4 (2)	1 (1)	
											33 (1)	

Note: Based on 1,494 observations (weighted).

Life cycle status is a combination of age and marital status of family head and presence of children.

May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.

See Appendix B for a general discussion of sampling error in the household survey.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 2: Length of Residence in Boston by Life Cycle Status of Family Unit Head, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Length of Residence	Life Cycle Status											
	Under 30 Years			30-39 Years			40-64 Years			65 Years and Older		
	Unmarried No Children	Married No Children	Married Children Present	Unmarried No Children	Married No Children	Married Children Present	Unmarried No Children	Married No Children	Married Children Present	Unmarried No Children	Married No Children	Total
Less than 2 yrs.	71 (3)	3 (1)	5 (1)	10 (2)	2 (1)	3 (1)	4 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	* (*)	100
2-4 yrs.	52 (4)	5 (2)	4 (1)	13 (3)	3 (1)	10 (2)	7 (2)	1 (1)	3 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	100
5-9 yrs.	23 (3)	2 (1)	6 (2)	19 (3)	4 (2)	15 (3)	12 (3)	4 (2)	9 (2)	4 (2)	1 (1)	100
10-14 yrs.	4 (2)	1 (1)	8 (3)	18 (4)	2 (1)	22 (4)	19 (4)	4 (2)	16 (3)	4 (2)	1 (1)	100
15-19 yrs.	6 (3)	1 (1)	4 (2)	8 (3)	0 (0)	15 (4)	28 (5)	5 (2)	23 (5)	6 (3)	3 (2)	100
20-29 yrs. 30 yrs. or more	15 (3)	7 (2)	17 (4)	3 (2)	0 (0)	4 (2)	19 (4)	12 (3)	13 (3)	6 (2)	5 (2)	100
Total	26 (1)	3 (*)	5 (1)	10 (1)	2 (*)	11 (1)	14 (1)	7 (1)	9 (1)	9 (1)	5 (1)	100
Less than 5 yrs.	63 (2)	4 (1)	5 (1)	11 (2)	2 (1)	6 (1)	5 (1)	1 (*)	2 (1)	1 (*)	* (*)	100
												498

Note: Based on 1,494 observations (weighted).

Life cycle status is a combination of age and marital status of family unit head and presence of children. May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 5: Length of Residence of Family Unit in Boston by 1984 Income, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Length of Residence in Boston	Income						All Incomes N
	\$10,000	\$19,999	\$29,999	\$39,999	\$49,000 or More	\$50,000 or More	
Less than 2 yrs.	35 (3)	32 (3)	17 (3)	9 (2)	2 (1)	5 (1)	100 269
2 yrs.	34 (6)	29 (5)	21 (5)	11 (4)	1 (1)	4 (2)	100 84
3-4 yrs.	27 (4)	32 (5)	20 (4)	9 (3)	3 (2)	8 (3)	100 119
5-9 yrs.	20 (3)	24 (4)	24 (4)	13 (3)	10 (3)	9 (2)	100 165
10-14 yrs.	34 (5)	14 (4)	17 (4)	19 (4)	5 (2)	11 (3)	100 117
15-19 yrs.	39 (6)	21 (5)	17 (4)	12 (4)	6 (6)	6 (3)	100 90
20-29 yrs.	26 (4)	22 (4)	25 (4)	12 (3)	8 (3)	7 (3)	100 119
30 or more yrs.	38 (3)	23 (2)	17 (2)	10 (2)	6 (1)	6 (1)	100 385
Total	133 (1)	25 (1)	19 (1)	12 (1)	5 (1)	7 (1)	100 1348
Less than 5 yrs.	35 (3)	31 (3)	18 (2)	9 (2)	2 (1)	5 (1)	100 353
Less than 2 yrs.	21 (2)	26 (3)	18 (3)	16 (3)	8 (3)	14 (4)	20 (1)
2 yrs.	7 (1)	7 (2)	7 (2)	6 (2)	1 (1)	3 (2)	6 (1)
3-4 yrs.	7 (1)	11 (2)	9 (2)	7 (2)	6 (3)	11 (4)	9 (1)
5-9 yrs.	8 (1)	12 (2)	16 (3)	14 (3)	22 (5)	16 (4)	12 (1)
10-14 yrs.	9 (1)	5 (1)	8 (2)	14 (3)	8 (3)	14 (4)	9 (1)
15-19 yrs.	8 (1)	6 (1)	6 (2)	7 (2)	7 (3)	5 (2)	7 (1)
20-29 yrs.	7 (1)	8 (2)	12 (2)	9 (3)	14 (4)	9 (3)	9 (1)
30 or more yrs.	33 (2)	26 (3)	25 (3)	26 (4)	34 (6)	26 (5)	28 (1)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	439	336	257	152	73	92	1348

Note: Based on 1,348 observations (weighted).
 May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency, 1985 Household Survey, conducted by the Center

Table 4: Length of Residence in Boston of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Race of Family Head, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

<u>Length of Residence</u>	<u>Race and Hispanic Origin</u>				<u>All Families and Unrelated Individuals</u>
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Asian and Other</u>	<u>Hispanic¹</u>	
Less than 2 years	22 (1)	6 (1)	31 (6)	18 (4)	18 (1)
2 years	7 (1)	2 (1)	6 (3)	5 (2)	6 (1)
3-4 years	9 (1)	6 (1)	22 (5)	5 (2)	8 (1)
5-9 years	11 (1)	10 (2)	17 (5)	21 (5)	12 (1)
10-19 years	10 (1)	25 (2)	12 (4)	34 (5)	15 (1)
20-29 years	7 (1)	18 (2)	4 (3)	5 (2)	9 (1)
30 yrs. or more	33 (2)	31 (3)	7 (3)	6 (3)	30 (1)
Unknown	1 (*)	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)	2 (*)
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N	997	369	72	94	1532
Less than 5 years	38 (2)	14 (2)	60 (6)	29 (5)	33 (1)
5 years or more	62 (2)	86 (2)	40 (6)	71 (5)	67 (1)
Average length of residence in Boston	21 yrs.	25 yrs.	9 yrs.	12 yrs.	21 yrs.

Note: Based on 1,532 observations (weighted).

May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

1. Hispanic includes self-designated Hispanics and those in other racial categories who were assigned to Hispanic on the basis of country of birth or language spoken at home.

Table 7: Length of Residence in Housing Unit by Neighborhood Planning District, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Neighborhood	Length of Residence						N
	Less than 2 yrs.	2-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20 or more years	
East Boston	17 (4)	17 (4)	18 (5)	9 (3)	7 (3)	31 (5)	100
Charles town	31 (6)	26 (6)	13 (4)	7 (3)	2 (2)	20 (5)	100
South Boston	16 (5)	23 (6)	21 (5)	7 (3)	9 (4)	23 (6)	100
Central	22 (6)	33 (7)	18 (5)	7 (4)	7 (4)	13 (5)	100
Back Bay-Beacon Hill	62 (5)	19 (4)	9 (3)	5 (2)	2 (1)	4 (2)	100
South End	39 (6)	25 (5)	20 (5)	8 (3)	6 (3)	1 (1)	100
Fenway-Kenmore	72 (4)	15 (4)	8 (3)	2 (1)	0 (0)	2 (1)	100
Allston-Brighton	61 (4)	18 (4)	9 (3)	1 (1)	2 (1)	8 (2)	100
Jamaica Plain	37 (4)	27 (4)	14 (3)	6 (2)	6 (2)	10 (3)	100
Roxbury	23 (4)	23 (4)	23 (4)	1.3 (3)	7 (2)	12 (3)	100
North Dorchester	36 (6)	18 (5)	22 (5)	11 (4)	5 (3)	8 (3)	100
South Dorchester	26 (4)	29 (4)	18 (4)	6 (2)	6 (2)	16 (4)	100
Mattapan	18 (4)	25 (4)	31 (4)	16 (3)	6 (2)	4 (2)	100
Roslindale	17 (5)	17 (5)	15 (5)	18 (5)	9 (4)	24 (6)	100
West Roxbury	20 (5)	14 (4)	14 (4)	13 (4)	8 (3)	30 (6)	100
Hyde Park	17 (5)	14 (4)	25 (5)	8 (3)	7 (3)	29 (6)	100
Boston	34 (1)	22 (1)	17 (1)	8 (1)	5 (1)	13 (1)	100
						1608	

Note: Based on 1,608 observations (weighted).
 Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Table 6: Length of Residence in Housing Unit of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

<u>Length of Residence</u>	<u>Race and Hispanic Origin</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Asian and Other</u>	<u>Hispanic¹</u>	
Less than 2 years	37 (2)	21 (2)	52 (6)	47 (5)	35 (1)
2-4 years	19 (1)	29 (3)	23 (5)	22 (5)	22 (1)
5-9 years	14 (1)	25 (2)	15 (4)	23 (5)	17 (1)
10-14 years	8 (1)	13 (2)	1 (1)	5 (2)	8 (1)
15-19 years	5 (1)	5 (1)	6 (3)	2 (2)	5 (1)
20-29 years	6 (1)	5 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	6 (1)
30 years or more	11 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	8 (1)
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N	1028	382	86	101	1597
Less than 5 yrs.	56 (2)	50 (3)	75 (2)	69 (5)	57 (1)
Average length of residence in housing unit	9 yrs.	7 yrs.	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	9 yrs.

- Note: Based on 1,597 observations (weighted).
May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.
- Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey,
conducted by Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston,
1985.
- Footnote: 1. Hispanic includes self-designated Hispanics and those initially in other racial categories who were assigned to Hispanic on the basis of country of birth or language spoken at home.

Table 9: Length of Residence in Housing Unit by Life Cycle Status of Family Head, 1985
 (In percent; standard error in parentheses)

Length of Residence	Life Cycle Status										65 Years and Older			
	Under 30 Years					30-39 Years					40-64 Years			
	Unmarried No Children	Married No Children	Unmarried No Children Present	Married No Children Present	Unmarried No Children Present	Married No Children Present	No children present	Married No children present	No children present	Married No children present	Total	H	Total	H
Less than 2 years	55 (2)	4 (1)	7 (1)	10 (1)	3 (1)	8 (1)	7 (1)	2 (1)	3 (1)	2 (1)	1 (4)	100	55.0	55.0
2-4 years	23 (2)	3 (10)	6 (1)	16 (2)	3 (1)	15 (2)	5 (1)	8 (2)	4 (1)	3 (1)	100	34.6	34.6	34.6
5-9 years	6 (2)	1 (1)	4 (1)	11 (2)	1 (1)	22 (3)	18 (3)	10 (2)	13 (2)	10 (2)	100	27.5	27.5	27.5
10-14 years	2 (1)	0 (0)	2 (1)	8 (3)	2 (1)	11 (3)	17 (4)	16 (4)	24 (4)	13 (3)	100	13.0	13.0	13.0
15-19 years	4 (2)	2 (2)	0 (0)	2 (2)	0 (0)	2 (2)	22 (5)	20 (5)	25 (5)	16 (4)	100	8.1	8.1	8.1
20-29 years	3 (2)	1 (1)	3 (1)	3 (2)	0 (0)	1 (1)	23 (5)	7 (3)	18 (5)	18 (5)	100	8.7	8.7	8.7
30 yrs. or more	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	17 (4)	9 (3)	4 (2)	34 (5)	100	12.1	12.1	12.1
Total	26 (1)	2 (*)	5 (1)	10 (1)	2 (4)	11 (1)	14 (1)	8 (1)	9 (1)	9 (1)	100	15.8	15.8	15.8
Ratio of Proportion of Heads among Movers in Previous 5 Years to Proportion of All Family Heads	43 (2)	4 (1)	7 (1)	12 (1)	3 (1)	11 (1)	10 (1)	3 (1)	5 (1)	3 (1)	100	0.30	0.30	0.30
Less than 5 yrs.	1.63	1.80	1.32	1.23	1.50	0.98	0.72	0.40	0.56	0.56	100	0.31	0.31	0.31

Note: Based on 1,585 observations (weighted).
 Life cycle status is a combination of age and marital status of family unit head and presence of children.
 May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey,
 conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 8: Length of Residence in Housing Unit
by Age of Family Unit Head, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Length of Residence	Age of Family Unit Head in Years						Total	N
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Older		
Less than								
2 years	39 (2)	39 (2)	12 (2)	5 (1)	3 (1)	2 (1)	100	553
2-4 years	10 (2)	37 (3)	26 (3)	13 (2)	7 (1)	5 (1)	100	348
5-9 years	3 (1)	24 (3)	31 (3)	18 (3)	11 (2)	14 (2)	100	276
10-14 years	2 (1)	7 (2)	38 (5)	23 (4)	13 (3)	18 (4)	100	131
15-19 years	1 (1)	2 (2)	21 (5)	32 (6)	21 (5)	22 (5)	100	81
20-29 years	0 (0)	6 (3)	6 (3)	16 (4)	34 (6)	38 (6)	100	87
30 years or more	0 (0)	1 (1)	2 (4)	4 (2)	25 (4)	67 (5)	100	122
Total	16 (1)	27 (1)	20 (1)	12 (1)	11 (1)	14 (1)	100	1593
Less than 5 yrs.								
2 years	82 (3)	50 (3)	21 (2)	14 (3)	11 (3)	6 (2)	35 (1)	
2-4 years	13 (2)	31 (2)	29 (3)	23 (3)	15 (3)	8 (2)	22 (1)	
5-9 years	3 (1)	15 (2)	27 (3)	25 (3)	18 (3)	17 (3)	17 (1)	
10-14 yrs.	1 (1)	2 (1)	16 (2)	15 (3)	10 (3)	10 (2)	8 (1)	
15-19 yrs. *	(*)	1 (1)	5 (1)	13 (3)	10 (3)	8 (2)	5 (1)	
20-29 yrs.	0 (0)	1 (1)	2 (1)	7 (2)	18 (3)	15 (3)	5 (1)	
30 years or more	0 (0)	* (*)	1 (1)	4 (2)	25 (4)	36 (3)	8 (1)	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Number	256	426	318	199	168	228	1593	

Note: Based on 1,593 observations (weighted).

May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey,
conducted by Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston,
1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 11: Length of Residence of Family Unit in Housing Unit
by Tenure, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Length of Residence	Tenure			Total	N
	Own	Rent	Other		
Less than 2 yrs.	9 (1)	89 (1)	2 (1)	100	554
2 yrs.	2 (3)	88 (3)	0 (0)	100	129
3-4 yrs.	21 (3)	77 (3)	2 (1)	100	220
5-9 yrs.	29 (3)	71 (3)	0 (0)	100	277
10-14 yrs.	44 (5)	54 (5)	2 (1)	100	133
15-19 yrs.	52 (6)	48 (6)	0 (0)	100	82
20-29 yrs.	72 (5)	28 (5)	0 (0)	100	89
30 or more yrs.	80 (4)	20 (4)	0 (0)	100	123
Total	29 (1)	70 (1)	1 (*)	100	1607
Less than 2 yrs.	11 (2)	44 (2)	62 (13)	35 (1)	
2 yrs.	3 (1)	10 (1)	0 (*)	8 (1)	
3-4 yrs.	10 (2)	15 (1)	25 (12)	14 (1)	
5-9 yrs.	18 (2)	17 (1)	0 (*)	17 (1)	
10-14 yrs.	13 (2)	6 (1)	12 (9)	8 (1)	
15-19 yrs.	9 (1)	3 (1)	0 (0)	5 (1)	
20-29 yrs.	14 (2)	2 (*)	0 (0)	6 (1)	
30 or more yrs.	21 (2)	2 (*)	0 (0)	8 (1)	
Total	100	100	100	100	
N	459	1132	16	1607	

Note: Based on 1,607 observations (weighted).

Source: May not sum to column and row totals due to rounding.

Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency, 1985 Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 10: Length of Residence of Family Unit in Housing Unit
by 1984 Income, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Length of Residence	Income						All Incomes N
	\$10,000	\$10,000 -19,999	\$20,000 -29,999	\$30,000 -39,999	\$40,000 -49,999	\$50,000 or More	
Less than 2 yrs.	35 (2)	30 (2)	19 (2)	9 (1)	3 (1)	4 (1)	100 522
2 Yrs.	27 (5)	30 (5)	21 (4)	14 (4)	5 (2)	3 (2)	100 117
3-4 yrs.	29 (4)	24 (3)	18 (3)	12 (3)	8 (2)	9 (2)	100 199
5-9 yrs.	29 (3)	20 (3)	21 (3)	15 (3)	8 (2)	7 (2)	100 238
10-14 yrs.	33 (5)	16 (4)	19 (4)	16 (4)	4 (2)	12 (3)	100 110
15-19 yrs.	31 (6)	19 (5)	18 (5)	12 (4)	6 (3)	13 (5)	100 67
20-29 yrs.	28 (6)	19 (5)	19 (5)	14 (5)	12 (4)	9 (4)	100 69
30 or more yrs.	43 (5)	32 (5)	13 (4)	4 (2)	3 (2)	6 (3)	100 101
Total	33 (1)	25 (1)	19 (1)	11 (1)	5 (1)	7 (1)	100 1423
Less than 5 yrs.	32 (2)	29 (2)	19 (1)	10 (1)	4 (1)	5 (1)	100 838
Less than 2 yrs.	40 (2)	43 (3)	36 (3)	29 (4)	22 (5)	24 (5)	37 (1)
2 Yrs.	7 (1)	10 (2)	9 (2)	10 (3)	8 (3)	3 (2)	8 (1)
3-4 yrs.	12 (2)	13 (2)	14 (2)	15 (3)	20 (5)	19 (4)	14 (1)
5-9 yrs.	15 (2)	13 (2)	19 (3)	22 (4)	25 (5)	18 (4)	17 (1)
10-14 yrs.	8 (1)	5 (1)	8 (2)	11 (3)	5 (3)	14 (4)	8 (1)
15-19 yrs.	5 (1)	4 (1)	4 (1)	5 (2)	5 (3)	10 (3)	5 (1)
20-29 yrs.	4 (1)	4 (1)	5 (1)	6 (2)	11 (4)	6 (3)	5 (1)
30 or more yrs.	9 (1)	9 (2)	5 (1)	2 (1)	4 (2)	6 (3)	7 (1)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 1423
N	464	360	267	161	76	95	

Note: Based on 1,423 observations (weighted).

Source: May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.

Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency, 1985 Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Table 13: Primary Reason Family Unit Moved to This Neighborhood by 1984 Income, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Primary Reason for Move	Income						\$50,000 or More	All Incomes	N
	\$10,000	\$19,999	\$20,000 -\$29,999	\$30,000 -\$39,999	\$40,000 -\$49,999	\$50,000 or More			
Social Involvement	38 (5)	29 (5)	17 (4)	12 (3)	2 (1)	2 (10)	100	100	118
Community Composition	29 (10)	42 (11)	8 (6)	8 (6)	4 (4)	8 (6)	100	100	24
Access, Location	26 (3)	23 (2)	24 (2)	11 (2)	6 (1)	10 (2)	100	100	355
Physical Characteristics	26 (5)	19 (4)	21 (4)	23 (5)	5 (2)	7 (3)	100	100	101
Economic Constraints	34 (4)	27 (4)	16 (3)	14 (3)	6 (2)	4 (2)	100	100	178
Familiarity	60 (6)	23 (5)	12 (4)	2 (2)	1 (1)	2 (2)	100	100	95
Other	32 (3)	24 (3)	21 (3)	9 (2)	7 (2)	6 (2)	100	100	218
Like It Here	23 (6)	26 (6)	20 (6)	10 (4)	8 (4)	13 (5)	100	100	237
Total	32 (1)	25 (1)	19 (1)	11 (1)	5 (1)	7 (1)	100	100	61
Social Involvement	10 (2)	10 (2)	8 (2)	9 (2)	3 (2)	3 (2)	100	100	1387
Community Composition	2 (1)	3 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	26 (1)	26 (1)	26 (1)
Access, Location	20 (2)	24 (2)	32 (3)	25 (4)	30 (6)	38 (6)			
Physical Characteristics	6 (1)	5 (1)	8 (1)	15 (3)	7 (3)	8 (3)	7 (1)		
Economic Constraints	13 (2)	14 (2)	11 (2)	16 (3)	14 (4)	8 (3)	13 (1)		
Familiarity	13 (2)	6 (1)	4 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	7 (1)		
Other	15 (2)	15 (2)	18 (3)	13 (3)	22 (5)	15 (4)	16 (1)		
Like It Here	18 (2)	19 (2)	14 (2)	16 (3)	15 (5)	16 (4)	17 (1)		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	450	352	261	158	73	93	1387		

Note: Based on 1,387 observations (weighted).

May not sum to column and row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency, 1985 Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Table 12: Main Reason Family Unit Moved to This Area by Neighborhood Planning District, 1985
 (in percent; Standard error in parentheses)

Neighborhood	Social Composition	Community Location	Access, Character	Physical	Constrained	Economic Choices	Familiarity	Other Reasons	All		N
									Main Reason	Reasons	
East Boston	10 (4)	1 (1)	7 (3)	2 (2)	12 (4)	6 (3)	38 (6)	23 (5)	100	82	
Charlestown	7 (3)	0 (0)	30 (6)	3 (2)	16 (5)	9 (3)	25 (6)	10 (4)	100	68	
South Boston	7 (3)	1 (1)	9 (4)	12 (4)	12 (4)	4 (3)	35 (6)	20 (5)	100	69	
Central	9 (4)	9 (4)	37 (7)	2 (2)	7 (4)	2 (2)	20 (6)	15 (5)	100	59	
Back Bay-Beacon Hill	4 (2)	1 (1)	52 (5)	14 (4)	4 (2)	0 (0)	7 (3)	18 (4)	100	113	
South End	7 (3)	4 (2)	26 (5)	5 (3)	10 (4)	4 (2)	17 (5)	28 (5)	100	82	
Fenway-Kenmore	7 (3)	2 (1)	61 (5)	1 (1)	11 (3)	12 (3)	1 (1)	7 (3)	100	122	
Allston-Brighton	7 (2)	1 (1)	44 (5)	3 (2)	9 (3)	4 (2)	9 (3)	24 (4)	100	139	
Jamaica Plain	12 (3)	2 (1)	19 (3)	4 (2)	16 (3)	12 (3)	15 (3)	21 (4)	100	155	
Roxbury	8 (2)	1 (1)	8 (2)	8 (2)	13 (3)	16 (3)	18 (4)	27 (4)	100	142	
North Dorchester	10 (4)	1 (1)	3 (2)	4 (3)	27 (6)	14 (5)	16 (5)	24 (6)	100	70	
South Dorchester	12 (3)	3 (2)	12 (3)	6 (2)	14 (3)	6 (2)	19 (4)	28 (4)	100	124	
Mattapan	8 (5)	2 (1)	6 (2)	18 (4)	13 (3)	12 (3)	8 (3)	34 (5)	100	128	
Roslindale	16 (5)	0 (0)	21 (6)	10 (4)	11 (4)	3 (2)	18 (5)	22 (6)	100	63	
West Roxbury	8 (3)	1 (1)	21 (5)	11 (4)	13 (4)	3 (2)	15 (5)	28 (6)	100	75	
Hyde Park	12 (4)	3 (2)	15 (5)	11 (4)	13 (4)	0 (0)	24 (5)	23 (5)	100	75	
Boston	9 (1)	2 (*)	24 (1)	7 (1)	13 (1)	7 (1)	16 (1)	23 (1)	100	1556	

Note: Based on 1,566 observations (weighted).

May not sum to column and row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey,
 conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 15: Likelihood of a Move in the Next Three Years by Family Unit Head
by Neighborhood Planning District, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Neighborhood	Likelihood of a Move					Don't Know	Total	N
	Not Very Somewhat	Quite Somewhat	Extremely Likely	Don't Know				
East Boston	59 (6)	12 (4)	8 (3)	13 (4)	8 (3)	100	86	
Charlestown	51 (7)	13 (4)	9 (4)	26 (6)	0 (0)	100	68	
South Boston	70 (6)	11 (4)	3 (2)	13 (4)	3 (2)	100	70	
Central	46 (7)	15 (5)	12 (5)	27 (6)	0 (0)	100	59	
Back Bay-Beacon Hill	21 (4)	17 (4)	11 (3)	51 (5)	0 (0)	100	113	
South End	33 (6)	18 (5)	20 (5)	25 (5)	4 (2)	100	84	
Fenway-Kenmore	20 (5)	7 (3)	11 (4)	59 (6)	2 (2)	100	123	
Allston-Brighton	19 (4)	14 (3)	12 (3)	50 (5)	5 (2)	100	142	
Jamaica Plain	40 (4)	19 (3)	15 (3)	22 (4)	4 (2)	100	163	
Roxbury	47 (5)	18 (3)	11 (3)	20 (4)	5 (2)	100	146	
North Dorchester	51 (6)	18 (5)	14 (4)	9 (4)	8 (3)	100	74	
South Dorchester	50 (5)	15 (3)	14 (3)	16 (4)	5 (2)	100	128	
Mattapan	45 (5)	17 (4)	13 (3)	16 (3)	9 (3)	100	134	
Roslindale	63 (7)	11 (4)	6 (3)	18 (5)	2 (2)	100	65	
West Roxbury	66 (6)	9 (4)	8 (3)	12 (4)	5 (3)	100	76	
Hyde Park	53 (6)	17 (5)	11 (4)	14 (4)	5 (3)	100	76	
Boston	43 (1)	15 (1)	12 (1)	26 (1)	4 (1)	100	1607	

Note: Based on 1,607 observations (weighted).

Source: May not sum to 100% due to rounding
Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development
and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the
Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Table 14: Previous Location of Residence of Family Units by Current Neighborhood Planning District, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Current Neighborhood	Place of Origin									N
	Boston Neighborhood			Boston Suburbs			Other			
	Same	Adjacent	Other	Inner	Outer	Mass.	U.S.	A broad	Other	Total
East Boston	59 (6)	5 (3)	11 (4)	16 (4)	1 (1)	2 (2)	4 (2)	2 (2)	0 (0)	100
Charlestown	46 (9)	9 (5)	11 (6)	16 (7)	6 (4)	5 (4)	5 (4)	3 (3)	0 (0)	100
South Boston	50 (7)	6 (3)	30 (6)	9 (4)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	100
Central	48 (7)	13 (5)	5 (3)	12 (5)	2 (2)	3 (2)	7 (4)	10 (4)	0 (0)	100
Back Bay-Beacon Hill#	38 (5)	6 (2)	6 (2)	21 (4)	4 (2)	1 (1)	24 (4)	1 (1)	0 (0)	100
South End	33 (6)	29 (5)	16 (4)	2 (2)	2 (2)	5 (3)	8 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)	100
Fenway-Kenmore#	41 (5)	7 (3)	20 (4)	11 (3)	1 (1)	5 (2)	13 (4)	6 (2)	0 (0)	100
Allston-Brighton	25 (3)	9 (2)	8 (2)	27 (3)	4 (1)	5 (1)	20 (3)	2 (1)	0 (0)	100
Jamaica Plain	28 (4)	27 (4)	15 (4)	11 (3)	2 (1)	4 (2)	10 (3)	2 (1)	* (*)	100
Roxbury	38 (5)	44 (5)	4 (2)	5 (2)	0 (0)	2 (1)	4 (2)	3 (2)	0 (0)	100
North Dorchester	*	57 (6)	14 (4)	7 (3)	5 (3)	3 (2)	12 (4)	3 (2)	0 (0)	100
South Dorchester	48 (5)	10 (3)	18 (4)	6 (2)	2 (1)	3 (2)	9 (3)	2 (1)	1 (1)	100
Mattapan	22 (5)	24 (5)	44 (6)	2 (2)	1 (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)	3 (2)	0 (0)	100
Roslindale	30 (6)	27 (6)	17 (5)	15 (5)	3 (2)	0 (0)	6 (3)	2 (2)	0 (0)	100
West Roxbury	17 (5)	20 (5)	30 (6)	13 (4)	1 (1)	5 (3)	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	100
Hyde Park	37 (6)	12 (4)	32 (6)	5 (3)	3 (2)	7 (3)	1 (1)	4 (2)	0 (0)	100
Boston	34 (1)	18 (1)	17 (1)	13 (1)	2 (*)	3 (*)	10 (1)	3 (*)	* (*)	100
										1577

Note: Based on 1,566 observations (weighted).

Source: May not sum to column and row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: #Back Bay-Beacon Hill and Fenway-Kenmore are grouped into one area of origin which increases those from adjacent neighborhoods.

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 17: Likelihood of a Family Unit Moving in
the Next Three Years by Tenure, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Likelihood of Move	Tenure				N
	Own	Rent	Other	Total	
Not Very	72 (2)	29 (1)	19 (11)	41 (1)	
Somewhat	11 (2)	15 (1)	19 (11)	14 (1)	
Quite	7 (1)	13 (1)	6 (6)	12 (1)	
Extremely	6 (1)	38 (2)	56 (14)	30 (1)	
Don't Know	4 (1)	4 (1)	0 (0)	4 (1)	
Total	100	100	100	100	
N	435	1146	16	1595	

Not Very	48 (2)	51 (2)	*	(*)	100	648
Somewhat	21 (3)	78 (3)	1	(1)	100	226
Quite	16 (3)	84 (3)	1	(1)	100	184
Extremely	6 (1)	92 (1)	2	(1)	100	471
Don't Know	25 (6)	75 (6)	0	(0)	100	67
Total	27 (1)	72 (1)	1	(*)	100	1595

Note: Based on 1,595 observations (weighted).

Source: May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood
Development and Employment Agency, 1985 Household
Survey, conducted by Center for Survey Research,
UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 16: Length of Residence of Family Unit in Housing Unit by Likelihood of
 a Move in the Next Three Years, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Likelihood of a Move	Length of Residence						N
	Less than 2 yrs.	2-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20 or more years	
Not Very	20 (2)	32 (3)	56 (3)	66 (5)	70 (6)	81 (3)	43 (1)
Somewhat	17 (2)	17 (2)	16 (2)	11 (3)	15 (4)	8 (2)	15 (1)
Quite	16 (2)	13 (2)	10 (2)	11 (3)	5 (3)	4 (1)	12 (1)
Extremely	43 (2)	34 (3)	14 (2)	9 (3)	8 (3)	4 (1)	26 (1)
Don't Know	4 (1)	6 (1)	5 (1)	3 (2)	2 (2)	5 (2)	4 (1)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	555	347	276	133	82	212	1605
Not Very	16 (2)	16 (2)	22 (2)	13 (1)	8 (1)	25 (2)	100
Somewhat	40 (3)	25 (3)	18 (3)	6 (2)	5 (2)	6 (2)	100
Quite	47 (4)	24 (3)	15 (3)	8 (2)	2 (1)	4 (2)	100
Extremely	57 (3)	27 (2)	9 (2)	3 (1)	2 (1)	2 (1)	100
Don't Know	33 (6)	26 (6)	19 (5)	6 (3)	3 (2)	14 (5)	100
Total	35 (1)	22 (1)	17 (1)	8 (1)	5 (1)	13 (1)	100
							1605

Note: Based on 1,605 observations (weighted).

May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Table 19: Life Cycle Status of Family Unit Head by Likelihood of a Move
in the Next Three Years, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

		Likelihood of a Move							
		Not Very	Somewhat	Quite	Extremely	Don't Know	Total		
<30	Not Mar No Chil	7 (1)	29 (3)	30 (4)	53 (3)	14 (5)	26 (1)		
<30	Mar No Minors	2 (1)	2 (1)	4 (2)	4 (1)	0 (0)	2 (*)		
<30	with Minor Child	3 (1)	8 (2)	10 (2)	4 (1)	4 (3)	5 (1)		
30-39	Not Mar No Chil	7 (1)	11 (2)	14 (3)	10 (2)	14 (5)	10 (1)		
30-39	Mar No Minors	2 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	3 (1)	1 (1)	2 (*)		
30-39	with Children	10 (1)	12 (2)	13 (3)	10 (2)	10 (4)	11 (1)		
40-64	Not Mar No Chil	17 (2)	16 (3)	10 (2)	9 (2)	7 (3)	14 (1)		
40-64	Mar No Minors	12 (1)	5 (2)	4 (2)	2 (1)	14 (5)	8 (1)		
40-64	with Children	12 (1)	11 (2)	8 (2)	1 (1)	14 (5)	9 (1)		
65+	Not Mar No Minor	16 (2)	5 (2)	3 (2)	1 (1)	16 (5)	9 (1)		
65+	Mar No Minors	11 (1)	* (*)	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)	5 (1)		
Other		1 (*)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (*)		
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100		
N		686	237	185	418	70	1596		

Note: Based on 1,596 observations (weighted).

May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.

Life cycle status is a combination of age and marital status of family unit head and presence of children.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 18: Likelihood of a Move in the Next Three Years by Length of Residence of Family Unit in Housing Unit by Tenure, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Length of Residence	Proportion Likely to Move					
	Tenure			Total		
	Own	Rent		Percent	N	Percent
Less than 2 yrs.	46 (8)	50		83 (2)	471	79 (2)
2-4 yrs.	48 (7)	61		71 (3)	264	66 (3)
5-9 yrs.	24 (5)	75		48 (4)	188	41 (3)
10-14 yrs.	25 (6)	57		36 (6)	70	31 (4)
15-29 yrs.	10 (3)	104		34 (7)	61	22 (4)
30 or more yrs.	15 (4)	82		17 (9)	23	4 (2)
Total	25 (2)	441		67 (2)	1077	54 (1)
						1518

Note: Based on 1,518 observations (weighted).
 May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency, 1985 Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS Boston, 1985.

- Footnotes:
1. Those likely to move include family units who indicated that they were somewhat, quite, or extremely likely to move.
 2. Total includes family units that lived rent free or had another arrangement.

Table 21: Likelihood of a Family Unit Moving in the Next Three Years
 by Family Unit Income, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Likelihood of Move	Income						\$50,000 or More	All Incomes	N
	\$10,000	\$19,999	\$29,999	\$39,999	\$49,999	\$20,000-			
Not Very	45 (3)	34 (3)	38 (3)	47 (4)	42 (6)	50 ((6))	41 (1)		
Somewhat	13 (2)	17 (2)	14 (2)	16 (3)	22 (5)	16 (4)	15 (1)		
Quite	12 (2)	15 (2)	13 (2)	11 (3)	11 (4)	7 (3)	12 (1)		
Extremely	25 (2)	31 (3)	31 (3)	25 (4)	21 (5)	25 (5)	28 (1)		
Don't Know	6 (1)	4 (1)	4 (1)	2 (1)	4 (2)	2 (2)	4 (1)		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	462	360	267	160	76	95	1420		
Not Very	35	21	17	13	6	8	100	584	
Somewhat	28	28	18	12	8	7	100	214	
Quite	31	31	20	10	5	4	100	173	
Extremely	30	28	22	10	4	6	100	391	
Don't Know	45	24	17	5	5	3	100	58	
Total	33	25	19	11	5	7	100	1420	

Note: Based on 1,420 observations (weighted).

Source: May not sum to column and row totals due to rounding.

Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development
 and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the
 Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Table 20: Likelihood of a Move in the Next Three Years by Family Unit Head
by Life Cycle Status, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Life Cycle Status	Likelihood of a Move					Total	N					
	Not	Very	Somewhat	Quite	Extremely							
<30 Not Mar No Chil	12	(2)	17	(2)	14	(2)	54	(3)	3	(1)	100	408
<30 Mar No Minors	28	(8)	10	(5)	18	(7)	44	(9)	0	(0)	100	39
<30 with Minor Chil	26	(5)	23	(5)	23	(5)	23	(5)	4	(2)	100	77
30-39 Not Mar No Chil	33	(4)	17	(3)	17	(3)	26	(4)	6	(2)	100	155
30-39 Mar No Minors	40	(10)	10	(6)	10	(6)	37	(10)	3	(3)	100	30
30-39 with Children	41	(4)	17	(3)	14	(3)	24	(4)	4	(2)	100	169
40-64 Not Mar No Chil	54	(4)	17	(3)	8	(2)	18	(3)	2	(1)	100	218
40-64 Mar No Minors	69	(5)	9	(3)	7	(3)	7	(3)	8	(3)	100	120
40-64 with Children	61	(5)	18	(2)	10	(3)	4	(2)	7	(2)	100	141
65+ Not Mar No Minor	76	(4)	8	(3)	4	(2)	4	(2)	8	(3)	100	139
65+ Mar No Minors	86	(4)	1	(1)	5	(3)	6	(3)	2	(2)	100	84
Other	50	(14)	0	(0)	13	(9)	31	(13)	6	(6)	100	16
All Family Heads	43	(1)	15	(1)	12	(1)	26	(1)	4	(1)	100	1596

Note: Based on 1,596 observations (weighted).

May not sum to column and row totals due to rounding.

Life cycle status is a combination of age and marital status of family unit head and presence of children.

See Appendix B for a general discussion of sampling error in the household survey.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Table 23: Main Reason that a Family Unit Would Move in the Next Three Years by Probable Destination, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Main Reason for Move	Probable Destination						N	
	Boston			Elsewhere				
	Same Neighborhood	Other Neighborhood	Mass.	Other Mass.	Rest of U.S.	Abroad		
Neighborhood Composition	4 (4)	35 (10)	35 (10)	15 (8)	4 (4)	8 (6)	100 26	
Physical Environment	13 (5)	18 (5)	45 (7)	16 (5)	5 (3)	3 (2)	100 62	
Economic	23 (3)	19 (2)	25 (3)	22 (3)	5 (1)	6 (1)	100 313	
Schools	6 (5)	3 (3)	61 (9)	12 (6)	6 (5)	12 (6)	100 33	
Access, Location	0 (0)	32 (12)	53 (13)	10 (8)	5 (5)	0 (0)	100 19	
Family Situation	14 (4)	13 (4)	40 (6)	22 (5)	1 (1)	10 (4)	100 72	
Housing Unit	41 (3)	27 (3)	20 (3)	5 (2)	1 (1)	6 (2)	100 254	
Crime, Safety	20 (10)	40 (12)	30 (11)	15 (9)	0 (0)	5 (5)	100 20	
Other	7 (4)	27 (8)	27 (8)	24 (7)	12 (6)	2 (2)	100 41	
All Reasons	25 (2)	22 (2)	29 (2)	14 (1)	4 (1)	6 (1)	100 820	

Note: Based on 820 observations (weighted).

May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Table 22: Main Reason that a Family Unit Would Move in the Next Three Years by Neighborhood Planning District, 1985
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Neighborhood	Main Reason										All Reasons
	Neighborhood Composition	Physical Environment	Economic	Schools	Access, Location	Housing Unit	Crime, Safety	Climate	Other	N	
East Boston	4 (4)	7 (5)	39 (10)	4 (4)	4 (4)	11 (6)	29 (9)	4 (4)	0 (0)	100	28
Charlestown	3 (3)	9 (5)	36 (19)	3 (3)	3 (3)	9 (5)	33 (9)	0 (0)	3 (3)	100	33
South Boston	0 (0)	0 (0)	68 (12)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (5)	26 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100	19
Central	9 (6)	6 (5)	44 (10)	3 (3)	0 (0)	12 (6)	22 (8)	0 (0)	3 (3)	100	32
Back Bay-Beacon Hill	2 (2)	3 (2)	41 (6)	2 (2)	0 (0)	11 (4)	39 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100	88
South End	2 (2)	10 (5)	43 (8)	2 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	37 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100	49
Fenway-Kenmore	3 (2)	8 (3)	46 (6)	4 (2)	0 (0)	2 (2)	30 (5)	2 (2)	3 (2)	100	94
Allston-Brighton	2 (1)	5 (2)	49 (5)	5 (2)	6 (3)	12 (3)	20 (4)	1 (1)	1 (1)	100	107
Jamaica Plain	2 (2)	8 (3)	40 (6)	4 (2)	2 (2)	7 (3)	31 (5)	4 (2)	0 (0)	100	88
Roxbury	3 (2)	9 (4)	19 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	10 (4)	49 (7)	6 (3)	0 (0)	100	69
North Dorchester	4 (4)	4 (4)	32 (10)	4 (4)	7 (5)	7 (5)	36 (10)	7 (5)	0 (0)	100	28
South Dorchester	5 (3)	12 (5)	30 (7)	4 (3)	5 (3)	10 (4)	25 (6)	9 (4)	0 (0)	100	57
Mattapan	2 (2)	8 (4)	35 (7)	7 (4)	0 (0)	7 (4)	33 (7)	2 (2)	0 (0)	100	60
Roslindale	0 (0)	9 (7)	26 (10)	9 (7)	4 (4)	13 (8)	35 (11)	0 (0)	4 (4)	100	23
West Roxbury	4 (4)	14 (8)	27 (10)	9 (7)	4 (4)	18 (9)	23 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100	22
Hyde Park	10 (6)	10 (6)	26 (9)	10 (6)	3 (3)	13 (7)	19 (8)	0 (0)	6 (6)	100	31
Boston	3 (1)	8 (1)	38 (2)	4 (1)	2 (1)	9 (1)	31 (2)	2 (1)	1 (*)	100	828

Note: Based on 828 observations (weighted).

May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, MASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: *Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 25: Probable Destination of Family Units Likely to Move¹
 in the Next Three Years By Tenure, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Tenure</u>			<u>Total</u> ²
	<u>Own</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Same Neighborhood Boston, Other Neighborhood	20 (4)	25 (2)	24 (2)	
Massachusetts, Not Boston	12 (4)	21 (2)	20 (1)	
U.S., Not Massachusetts	42 (5)	27 (2)	29 (2)	
Abroad	16 (4)	17 (2)	18 (1)	
Don't Know	7 (3)	3 (1)	4 (1)	
5 (2)	6 (1)	6 (1)		
All Destinations	100	100	100	
N	103	757	873	

Note: Based on 873 observations (weighted).
 May not sum to column and row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey,
 conducted by the Center for Survey Research,
 UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnotes: 1. Those likely to move include family units who indicated that they were somewhat, quite or extremely likely to move.

2. Total includes an additional thirteen family units that lived rent free or had another arrangement.

Table 24: Likely Destination of Move in Next Three Years by Household Composition, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Household Composition	Likely Destination					Total	N
	Boston Neighborhood	Mass., Not Boston	U.S., Not Mass.	Abroad	Don't Know		
Same	Other						
Single person	25 (3) 19 (6)	19 (3) 11 (4)	22 (3) 38 (7)	24 (3) 17 (5)	3 (1) 8 (4)	7 (2) 7 (4)	100 100
Couple or others	22 (4)	23 (4)	41 (5)	9 (3)	5 (2)	2 (1)	100
Single parent and children	36 (5)	32 (5)	22 (5)	5 (2)	1 (1)	5 (2)	100
Respondent and other relatives	13 (7)	30 (9)	25 (9)	22 (8)	2 (3)	8 (5)	100
Respondent and unrelated persons	22 (3)	18 (2)	32 (3)	17 (2)	4 (1)	7 (2)	100
All households	24 (2)	20 (1)	29 (2)	18 (1)	4 (1)	6 (1)	100
							872

Note: Based on 872 observations (weighted).

May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: 1. Includes single parent and children and others.

Table 27: Probable Destination of Family Units that Are Likely to Move in the Next Three Years by Neighborhood Planning District, 1985
 (in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Current Neighborhood	Same	Probable Destination			N	
		Boston Neighborhood	Other Mass.	Elsewhere		
		Other Mass.	Rest of U.S.	A broad	Don't know	Total
East Boston	11 (6)	18 (8)	46 (10)	11 (6)	0 (0)	14 (7)
Charlestown	21 (8)	9 (5)	42 (9)	9 (5)	9 (5)	100 (5)
South Boston	68 (12)	16 (9)	11 (8)	5 (5)	0 (0)	100 (0)
Central	25 (8)	12 (6)	41 (10)	19 (8)	3 (3)	100 (0)
Back Bay-Beacon Hill	38 (6)	14 (4)	17 (4)	15 (4)	4 (2)	100 (4)
South End	37 (7)	24 (7)	24 (7)	14 (5)	0 (0)	100 (2)
Fenway-Kenmore	19 (4)	23 (5)	24 (5)	16 (4)	12 (4)	100 (3)
Allston-Brighton	17 (4)	17 (4)	26 (5)	32 (5)	4 (2)	100 (2)
Jamaica Plain	23 (5)	22 (5)	31 (5)	17 (4)	3 (2)	100 (2)
Roxbury	30 (6)	32 (6)	20 (5)	15 (5)	0 (0)	100 (2)
North Dorchester	17 (8)	48 (10)	21 (8)	0 (0)	3 (3)	100 (6)
South Dorchester	30 (7)	25 (6)	35 (7)	9 (4)	0 (0)	100 (2)
Mattapan	22 (6)	37 (7)	25 (6)	8 (4)	2 (2)	100 (4)
Roslindale	17 (9)	17 (9)	35 (11)	17 (9)	4 (4)	100 (7)
West Roxbury	4 (4)	4 (4)	59 (11)	4 (4)	4 (4)	100 (10)
Hyde Park	9 (6)	16 (7)	52 (10)	16 (7)	6 (5)	100 (0)
Boston	24 (2)	22 (2)	29 (2)	15 (1)	4 (1)	100 (1)
						836

Note:

Based on 836 observations (weighted).

May not sum to column or row totals due to rounding.
 See Appendix B for a general discussion of sampling error in the household survey.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey, conducted by the Center for Survey Research, UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: 1. Those likely to move include family units who indicated that they were somewhat, quite, or extremely likely to move.

Table 26: Probable Destination of Family Units Likely to Move¹
in the Next Three Years by 1984 Total Income
(in percent; standard error in parentheses)

Destination	Income					All Incomes				
	Less than \$25,000		\$25,000– \$34,999		\$35,000– \$49,999					
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%					
Same Neighborhood	24	(2)	25	(5)	24	(6)	19	(7)	24	(2)
Boston, Other Neighborhood	23	(2)	16	(4)	11	(4)	18	(7)	21	(2)
Massachusetts, Not Boston	26	(2)	34	(5)	36	(6)	45	(9)	29	(2)
U.S., Not Massachusetts	19	(2)	15	(4)	16	(5)	11	(5)	17	(1)
Absroad	3	(1)	4	(2)	6	(3)	2	(2)	3	(1)
Don't Know	6	(1)	6	(2)	7	(3)	4	(3)	6	(1)
All Destinations	100		100		100		100		100	
N	587		111		70		41		806	

Note: Based on 806 cases (weighted).
May not sum to column and row totals due to rounding.

Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority and Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency Household Survey,
conducted by the Center for Survey Research,
UMASS-Boston, 1985.

Footnote: 1.Those likely to move include family units who indicated that they were somewhat, quite, or extremely likely to move.

Appendix A

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Definitions of population and household characteristics are adapted from or are the same as those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. All characteristics of individual persons and housing units are given by respondents. The only exceptions to this are for the types of appliances in the kitchen, how modern the kitchen is, the number of units in the building, and exterior condition of the housing. These characteristics are reported by the individual conducting the interview.

GEOGRAPHY

Neighborhood - The term neighborhood refers to one of sixteen BRA Planning districts in Boston.

Boston Metropolitan Area - The Boston metropolitan or "metro" area consists of towns and cities surrounding Boston which are socially and economically integrated with Boston. The metro area, as used in the survey, is the Boston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as it was defined in 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS

Race - The categories of race in the 1980 and 1985 Household Survey include Black, Asian, Native American, Hispanic, and White, not Hispanic. Respondents were asked, "Which of these [categories] best describe person's background -- Black, Asian, Hispanic, White, Native American, or something else?" This is not comparable to the 1970 and 1980 U.S. Census which asked two separate questions, the first identifying race and the second identifying Hispanic status. In addition to self-designated Hispanics, persons of other races in the Survey were moved to Hispanic from their initial category if they spoke Spanish at home or were born in a Spanish-speaking country.

Non-White - This category includes persons who designated themselves to be Black; Asian, including Chinese, Japanese, etc.; American Indian; Cape Verdean; or mixed racial background or other non-white.

Minority - Individuals were classified minority if they designated themselves to be Black, Oriental, American Indian, Cape Verdean, of mixed racial background, or other non-white (all of which are included in non-white) or Hispanic.

Ethnicity - Ethnicity is determined by the country of origin of a person's family. The question asks, "From what country or part of the world did most of (PERSON'S family come from originally?)" A Black person might answer, Africa or Jamaica. A person whose parents came from different countries, for example, Ireland and Poland, would answer whichever country (most of his or her family came from, or whichever) seem most appropriate. The information obtained from this question is compatible with 1980 Census information.

Industry - The industry in which a person works is the kind of organization or business in which he is employed -- for example, a hospital, construction firm, or a government agency. The Standard Industrial Code (SIC) is used to categorize employing organizations.

Occupation - An occupation is the kind of work a person does, for example, clerical work, welding, or sales. The 1980 Census occupational code is used as the basis for classifying types of jobs.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Family Income - Family income is the total of the income from all sources that flows to all family members.

Unrelated Individual Income - The income of a single person.

Household Income - The combined income of all single people and families occupying a housing unit.

Source of Income - One of numerous specified categories contributing at least \$500 per year to family income. The categories are wages and salaries; income from property; transfer payments; alimony; child support; gifts; pension or annuity; scholarship or fellowship; inheritance or life insurance; and gambling or lottery.

Poverty Status - A family or single person (unrelated individual) is defined as being poor if individual income is below the Bureau of the Census Poverty Guidelines. Because family units and individuals were not asked to report their exact income in the survey, but rather to select an income category in which their 1979 income fell, it is impossible to be precise in assigning families and persons to low-income status. Below is a table presenting family unit size, low-income threshold, and the income cut-off used in the survey.

<u>Family Size</u>	<u>Poverty Jan. 85 Guideline</u>	<u>Survey Poverty Category</u>
1 Person	\$ 5,280	\$ 5,999 or less
2 Persons	6,760	6,999 or less
3 Persons	8,280	7,999 or less
4 Persons	10,610	9,999 or less
5 Persons	12,560	12,499 or less
6 Persons	14,210	
7 Persons	16,160	14,999 or less
8 Persons	17,900	
9 Persons or more	21,170	19,999 or less

Handicapped - A person is defined as handicapped if he or she has health problems that limits the amount or kind of work he or she can do. Respondents could indicate the type of condition and whether or not the person has had the condition for three months.

HOUSEHOLD, FAMILY AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

Household - A household includes all the persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit. These residents may be related to each other (a family) or be unrelated individuals who share the unit.

Family Unit - A family unit consists of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption. A single individual living alone or with unrelated persons is also considered a family unit.

Family - A family is a family unit which contains two or more family members.

Unrelated Individual - An unrelated individual is a member of a household who is not related to any other household member by blood or marriage, e.g., a person living alone, sharing a house or apartment with other unrelated individuals, or a boarder in a home.

Head of Family Unit - The head of a family unit is defined by policy as (1) the only adult, (2) husband of a married couple, (3) the person whose age is closest to 45 years.

Head of Household - The head of a household is the head of the first family the respondent mentions.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed - A person is considered employed if he/she is 16 years and over and was either working during the week before the interview or was on paid leave, was working at least fifteen hours a week without pay in a family business, or on temporary lay-off from a job due to lack of work.

Unemployed - A person 16 years and over who is not employed for pay but has been seriously looking for work during the previous four weeks and is available to accept a job. In addition, persons who have jobs which have not yet started are considered unemployed.

Labor Force - The labor force includes all persons 16 years of age and over who are either employed (including members of the Armed Forces) or unemployed.

Not in the Labor Force - All persons 16 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as not in the labor force. This category consists of retired workers, homemakers, students and ill or disabled persons.

Labor Force Participation Rates - Labor force participation rates are determined by summing all labor force participants in a particular population, and dividing by the total number of persons 16 years and over in that population.

Appendix B

METHODOLOGY, SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND STATISTICAL ERROR OF THE 1985 BOSTON HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The Boston Household Survey was conducted by the Center for Survey Research of the University of Massachusetts for the Boston Redevelopment Authority and the Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency during the late winter and spring of 1985. Its purpose was to provide up-to-date, specific, and accurate information about persons living in households in the City of Boston and its neighborhoods. Planners and program administrators within city government, executives and decision makers in both public and private sectors, and researchers have all needed updated information. The main source of information on the characteristics of Boston households has been the decennial U.S. censuses. Therefore, the survey results will provide much needed information in the interim as well as additional information not available from the U.S. Census.

The advantage of a sample survey is that timely information can be gathered quickly and relatively inexpensively. However, because the information is received from a sample of Boston's population rather than the entire population, the results are subject to statistical error. Statistical error is a measure of the degree of uncertainty or, obversely, the level of confidence that should be associated with the survey results. Throughout this report error will mean statistical error, as opposed to mistakes.

This report provides a brief description of the survey methodology. It indicates how the sample was chosen, some of the measures used to ensure a high response rate, and the resulting sample sizes. It also indicates some of the limitations of this survey and of surveys in general.

The Boston Household Survey was designed and conducted so as to obtain information that was representative, relevant, accurate, and reliable as well as timely. The questionnaire was carefully worded and standardized to ensure that each interview asked exactly the same questions of each respondent.

The households interviewed were chosen by a stratified two-stage cluster sampling process.¹ In the first stage, the nearly quarter of a million housing units (and all the land area) were assigned to one of three groups: BHA public housing, major new construction (50 or more units) built since the 1980 Census, and all of the remaining housing and land area. These groups were

¹More detailed information about the sampling process can be obtained from the Center for Survey Research.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing Unit - A housing unit is a home or apartment.

Number of Rooms in Housing Unit - The total number of rooms in a housing unit excludes bathrooms, porches, halls, and unfinished rooms in the basement or atti

Rental Payment - Rental payment is the monthly dollar amount spent by a family unit for apartment rent, including heat.

Contract Rent - Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted by a household unit, regardless of any furnishings, utilities or services that may be included.

Gross Rent - Gross rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted by a household unit regardless of any furnishings, but includes heat, natural gas and electricity.

Of the 2,064 addresses screened, 127 were vacant and 102 were group quarters or non-residential units. They were not included in the eligible sample of 1,835 occupied units. In these 1,835 occupied housing units were 1,835 families or individual persons and an additional 295 unrelated persons who may have been roommates, lodgers, boarders, etc. Both the head of family unit (family or single person) and any unrelated persons were interviewed. Of the 2,130 potential interviews, 1,625 were completed, 1,491 with household heads and 224 with unrelated persons. This yielded a 76.3% response rate citywide.

Every effort was made to obtain an in-house interview from households chosen for the sample including an advance letter, six personal on-site calls by an interviewer at different times of day, and telephone interview attempts thereafter. The household response rate for neighborhoods varied between 66% and 86%. The sample size goal to yield reliable neighborhood results was 70 completed interviews in each neighborhood. Four neighborhoods had fewer than seventy interviews: Charlestown, North Dorchester, and Roslindale. (See Table 1.)

further divided into "sampling units" or "blocks" with a minimum of 25 units in each. Sampling proceeded by choosing nearly 300 of these sampling units and an average of 6.7 housing units, chosen systematically, in each which yielded clusters of just under 5 responding units on average.

The second stage called for giving every housing unit within the city limits of Boston a one in 120 chance of being selected in the sample.² This was carefully worked out so that, in fact, the joint probability of selecting a block times the probability of selecting a housing unit from the block was 1 in 120.³

A critical goal of the study was to produce estimates for each of 16 planning districts or areas used by the Boston Redevelopment Authority and 18 areas used by NDEA. Because of this goal, the initial selection of blocks was stratified by Neighborhood Statistical Area (NSA), a small geographic unit out of which both sets of planning areas can be formed. This ensured that the portion of the total sample that came from each NSA would be in the correct proportion to the city total and not subject to normal sampling variability. This feature of the sampling design reduced the sampling error associated with city-wide estimates.

When a probability of 1 in 120 was applied across each of the planning districts, it was found that several areas would have too few interviews for reliable descriptions because of their small population size. Therefore, households in Charlestown, Franklin Field, and Mission Hill were selected at two times the rate of households in the rest of the city. To help defray costs, households in Allston-Brighton (a comparatively large area) were sampled at one-half the rate of the rest of the city. The result of the decision was to strengthen our ability to describe the population in all neighborhood areas. To obtain the overall figures for the city and for areas that cut across planning areas, the sample numbers for each of these four neighborhoods were subsequently weighted by 2 or 1/2 appropriate weights to compensate for the differential probability of selection that reflects the actual proportion of city housing units in those neighborhoods.

The initial selection process produced a list of some 2,064 addresses whose occupants were to be interviewed. No substitutions for any of the selected households were allowed.

²Overall sampling rate for households is the probability of the sampling unit being chosen times the probability of the households within the sampling unit being picked

³ Overall sampling rate for households is the probability of the sampling unit being chosen times the probability of the households within the sampling unit being picked.

While this survey was carried out in a careful scientific manner, the user should be aware that error is inherent in any sample survey results. Therefore, some cautions are necessary in the use and interpretation of these data.

The user must recognize that this is a sample of Boston's housing units and their associated households. As such, it does not include persons in dormitories, jails, convents, nursing homes, and other "group quarters" as well as those with no permanent home. Although the impact of this bias may be small, it is well to bear in mind that this is not a sample of the city's entire population, both for the representativeness of the results and their comparability with other data sources, such as the U.S. Census.

The largest source of error is nonresponse, cited above. Fortunately what information is available about nonrespondents indicates that they do not differ systematically and significantly from respondents except that they are more likely to live alone, to be white, to be under 65 years old, and to have no children living with them. However, we cannot really know in what way the absence of 24% of Boston's family units from our sample biases our results.

Another source of error is sampling error or variability which is due solely to chance. It is the error associated with taking a sample rather than the entire population as the study group. It is akin to the notion of the variability in the number of heads and tails turned up during 100 tosses of a coin. The amount of error associated with a sample percentage depends on both the size of the reported percent and the sample size on which the percent is based. Table 2 indicates the appropriate error for each sample value. Results based on a sample size of 50 or fewer are subject to large sampling errors. The error, in general, declines as the sample values are further from 50% and the sample size increases. The user should not assume that the sample value is exactly the value for the population. The correct interpretation of sample results and the associated error is that the true value for the population lies somewhere within the range of sampling error around the sample value.

For instance, sample survey results indicate that 31 percent of the families living in the Back Bay/Central/South End neighborhoods earn \$50,000 or more a year. Because this proportion is based on a sample, it is uncertain whether or not the actual value is 31 percent. However, we can be almost certain that the true value lies close to this percentage. The calculation of sampling errors in Table 2 helps us to know how close. The 31 percent figure comes from the fraction 19/62. Therefore, we look in Table 2 for the row in which sample size is about 50 and the column in which the reported percent is about 20 or 80 percent. This yields a sample error of 12 percent. From

TABLE 1. SAMPLE NUMBERS OF ELIGIBLE UNITS AND COMPLETE INTERVIEW WITH RESPONSE RATES BY NEIGHBORHOOD
(BRA Planning District)

<u>Planning District</u>	<u>Occupied Housing Units Plus Unrelated Individuals</u>	<u>HH and U.I. Completed Interviews</u>	<u>Response Rate</u>	<u>Persons Reported Interviewer</u>
East Boston	121	88	73%	196
Charlestown	96	68	71	139
South Boston	116	78	67	153
Central	111	82	74	114
Back Bay/Beacon Hill	138	102	74	135
South End	93	74	80	121
Fenway/Kenmore	133	112	84	175
Allston/Brighton	171	143	81	204
Jamaica Plain/Parker Hill	246	188	76	368
Roxbury	198	155	78	377
North Dorchester	85	69	81	177
South Dorchester	174	131	75	353
Mattapan	189	148	78	444
Roslindale	103	68	66	172
West Roxbury	110	76	69	192
Hyde Park	88 2,130	76 1,625	86	214 3,534

* Numbers of persons in this column have been weighted. Numbers in parentheses are unweighted numbers of persons, the actual number of persons reported.

Source: Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., "Final Report: Procedures for Survey of Boston's Neighborhoods", Center for Survey Research, University of Massachusetts - Boston, August 1985; Survey results.

TABLE 2. SAMPLING ERRORS BY SAMPLE
SIZE AND APPROXIMATE REPORTED PERCENTAGE
FOR THE BOSTON STUDY

<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>5 or 95%</u>	<u>10 or 90%</u>	<u>20 or 80%</u>	<u>50%</u>
50	-	-	12	16
75	-	7	10	13
100	-	7	9	11
150	4	5	7	8
175	4	5	7	8
200	3	5	6	8
250	3	4	6	7
300	3	4	5	6
400	2	3	4	6
500	2	3	4	5
750	2	3	4	5

Chances are 95 in 100 that the central value lies within the reported survey value, plus or minus the number of percentage points shown in this table. Errors included here assume average net design effect for clustering and stratification is 1.2.

Source: Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., "Final Report: Procedures for Survey of Boston's Neighborhoods", "Center for Survey Research, University of Massachusetts-Boston, August, 1985.

this information, we know that the actual percentage earning \$50,000 or more a year among families in these neighborhoods lies between 19 and 43 percent ($31\% + 12\%$). Again, we might want to know the associated sampling error for all families in Boston earning \$50,000 or more, 10 percent, which is based on a size of 634 families citywide. Table 2 tells us that for a reported percentage of 10 percent and a sample size of 634, the sampling error is 3 percent. So the value for families is expected to be no more than 3 percent from the sample value of 10 percent, or between 7 and 13 percent.

This statement about error is not intended to discourage use of survey information. Instead, use of these materials is encouraged; the data included are the most current available and, in some cases, are not obtainable from any other reliable source.

